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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.91.

October 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 73 70

October 23, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 87 70

7783 日八初月九

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ZEPPELIN FAILURE.

Why Were London's Guns Silent?

London, October 22.
The rout of the Zeppelins in France is welcomed enthusiastically as the final failure of the Zeppelins, but it has intensified the outcry by some papers at the silence of the London guns on Friday. Other papers, however, while echoing the demand for an explanation, point out that the Zeppelins may have been trying to discover the strength of the new artillery defences against the Gothaes and the authorities perhaps wisely did not disclose them. Moreover, it is known that many aeroplanes ascended, though the authorities are silent on the part they played, scattering the Zeppelins and deflecting them from their course. It is known that at least one Zeppelin was hit in the Province, where gunfire was considerable, and left disabled. Three Zeppelins apparently returned across Holland, where they were shelled.

German Imagination.

London, October 22.
A German official message states:—Our Naval Airship Squadron on Friday night made a specially successful attack on London, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, Lowestoft, Hull, Grimsby, Norwich and Mablethorpe. On returning, owing to an adverse wind and dense mist, four of the airships crossed the French battle zone, where, according to the French, they were shot down or forced down. Details of the fate of these vessels and their crews are not yet available.

A Splendid Act.

London, October 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a metallurgical worker, who was out shooting when the L.49 descended intact at Bourbonne, graphically describes how he espied the airship surrounded by a cluster of French aeroplanes which were pelting it with machine-gun fire. The Zeppelin was flying very slowly and very low when it suddenly settled above a clump of trees and the crew of nineteen landed and paraded. The Commander then fired into the envelope of the balloon. The metallurgist, who was thirty yards distant, realised the Commander's destructive intention and shouted "Stop, or I fire!" The Commander thereupon threw down his pistol, held his hands up and shouted "Kamerad!" The metallurgist pointed his rifle until the crew were taken prisoner. Another airship passing the spot attempted to assist the prostrate Zeppelin but was driven off.

Statement in House of Commons.

London, October 22.
In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave stated that the air raid on the 19th instant was apparently carried out by ten or more Zeppelins, of which five failed entirely to reach their objective, leaving the country without causing any material damage. Of the five which came near London, four failed to penetrate the defences while the fifth drifted over London, with engines cut off, dropping three bombs. Our aeroplanes ascended, but the atmospheric conditions were most unfavourable and they were unable to bring the raiders into action. However, four of the Zeppelins were accounted for by the French forces—(Cheers). Information regarding the others was awaited.

British Reprisals.

Later.
Sir George Cave added that the greatest possible credit was due to the French airmen and the French Anti-aircraft Service for their splendid performance—(Cheers)—but in justice to the British Aircraft Service it should be remembered that the Zeppelins flew over France at daylight and at a lower altitude than they flew over England. The Government had already announced its intention of bombing German towns until an end was put to such cold-blooded attempts upon the civil population of England, and two such British attacks had already been made. The House might rest assured that the process would continue until this purpose was attained.

ANOTHER BRITISH AERIAL RAID.

London, October 22.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft yesterday afternoon bombed Ypres, Ghent and Rotterdam aerodromes, and the bombs appeared to burst accurately. Enemy aircraft attacked our bombers, but we shot down two and all of ours returned. Five of our scouts, during an offensive reconnaissance, engaged twenty hostile scouts, and destroyed two and drove down two. One of our pilots is missing.

BRITAIN AND THE PAPAL NOTE.

London, October 22.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that there seemed no reason at present to add anything to the British acknowledgment of the Pope's peace proposal.
Mr. J. King asked if there were not a change of policy, in view of the statement that the Allies are considering a joint reply.
Mr. Balfour did not reply.

GREAT EXPLOSION IN AUSTRIA.

London, October 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, an interpellation in the Reichsrath revealed the fact that there was a great explosion in August at a munitions works at Steinfield, owing to spontaneous combustion of captured enemy ammunition. Immense damage was done, twenty soldiers were killed and 300 soldiers and officials injured.

GREEK POLITICIANS TO BE PROSECUTED.

London, October 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Chamber has voted in favour of the prosecution of the members of the Skouloudis Cabinet, including the ex-Premier, M. Gounaris.

ROYAL VISIT TO RAIDED AREA.

London, October 22.
Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the bombed London area yesterday and conversed with the sufferers for one and a half hours.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

A New Anglo-French Attack.

London, October 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Early this morning we carried out local attacks astride the Ypres-Staden Railway. The French co-operated on our left. The progress reported is satisfactory.

French Capture Their Objectives.

London, October 22.
A French communique states:—We attacked this morning in Belgium to the left of the British Army on a front of a kilometre and captured all our objectives. We appreciably progressed to the north of Voldhoek and took prisoners. Our route penetrated the enemy line at various points to the south-west of St. Quentin, near Minnejean farm, at Pantheon, and the region of Tabora. The artillery duel continued to be most lively on the entire Aisne front.

The German Account.

London, October 22.
A German official wireless message states:—There has been intense artillery firing all night long between Houthoult wood and the Ypres-Comines Canal, and increased drumfire. This morning the French and British attacked between Drabank and Poelcapelle.

THE NORTH SEA ATTACK.

Germans Shell Small Boats.

London, October 22.
It appears that the North Sea convoy was attacked at six o'clock in the morning, sixty-five miles from the Scottish coast. The enemy came up astern as dawn was breaking and quickly sank the Mary Rose and put out of action the Strong Bow which flew its flag and fired its guns till crippled. A small British patrol vessel picked up thirty-nine merchant seamen under heavy German fire. Four died after being rescued. The bodies of four Norwegians were found in a small boat on Thursday and these had been killed by bullets, proving that the Germans shelled the small boats. A Surgeon Probationer on the Strong Bow, although suffering from a shattered limb, insisted on medically treating the wounded, saving the lives of sixteen.

German Savagery Denounced.

London, October 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that two German cruisers and three torpedo boats participated in the destruction of the convoy, and ruthlessly fired into the crowded lifeboats. Swedish and Norwegian papers bitterly denounce the German savagery.

Independent Enquiry Refused.

London, October 22.
In the House of Commons, Commander Villiers demanded an inquiry, independently of the Admiralty, into the loss of the neutral convoy, and declared that the report was obviously inadequate. Dr. Macdonald replied that the Government was not prepared to institute such an enquiry, but a naval inquiry was already arranged.

RIGA GULF SITUATION.

Good Work by Russian Submarines.

London, October 22.
A Petrograd naval communique says that the abandoned base of Moon Sound has been completely dismantled. Russian naval warships are now protecting the northern entry of Moon Sound and the mouth of the Gulf of Finland against a fresh enemy attack. During the Gulf of Riga operations a submarine attacked the enemy fleet and fired two torpedoes at a Dreadnought, but, being shelled and riddled by seaplanes, was compelled to submerge. On again arising she saw clouds of smoke in the distance, presumably from the Dreadnought, and also a fleet of transports, one of which was torpedoed.

British Submarine on the Scene.

London, October 22.
A Russian official wireless message states:—The Germans, after bombardment by destroyers, landed on Werder Peninsula on Sunday, pressed back our advanced posts and occupied the western part of the Peninsula. A British submarine in the Gulf of Riga launched two torpedoes against a German Dreadnought but did not witness the result, and subsequently attacked transports, blowing up one.

More Russian Prisoners.

London, October 22.
A German official message states:—The prisoners taken at Dago Island number 1,200.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Ridiculous Peace Proposals.

London, October 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the papers, with the exception of Maxim Gorky's organ, ridicule M. Stokoleff's peace demands as childish prattle that might have been drawn up by Germany.

Mutiny in the Army.

London, October 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that reports from the Dvina front state that German prisoners admit a mutinous movement in the Army in prospect of the winter campaign. Mutineers have been severely punished.

THE SEE ADLER'S VICTIMS.

London, October 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that the naval authorities announce the rescue of forty-eight members of crews of vessels sunk by the See Adler, marooned at Naphtas.

ESCAPED SUBMARINE'S COMMANDER.

London, October 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the newspaper Imperial states on good authority that the Kaiser ordered the commander of submarine U.203 to return to Berlin when he escaped.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

London, October 22.

The Premier and Mr. Bonar Law this afternoon launched a great autumn campaign for national economy by addressing a representative gathering at the Albert Hall. The audience included the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, General Smuts, various High Commissioners, the Chief Rabbi, non-conformist ministers and also officials of the Treasury, the Post Office Savings Bank, labour organisations and the Salvation Army. The building was packed, and General Smuts had an especially hearty reception.

The Premier, in appealing to everybody to assist in raising funds with which to finance the war, said the cost was gigantic and the burden heavy, but Britain after the war would be a more valuable asset, not because she would have extended her territory, but because the efficiency of her people and the security of her shores would be increased—(Cheers). Another salient fact was that most of our gigantic debt would be owed to ourselves. Although that had not always made a difference, still he thought it would be better that the debt should be in the family—(Laughter). The more Britain saved, the more she could lend, and the more she lent the less she would owe to others, which was a most important factor in national wealth. After emphasising the harmfulness of individual extravagance, because it absorbed money, labour, material and energy essential to the progress of the war, the Premier proceeded:—I am not going to predict when peace will come. No man in his senses would prolong the war an hour if there were an opportunity for a real and lasting peace—(Loud cheers). It must not be a peace which would be a prelude to a more devastating war.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ROUT OF THE ZEPPELINS.

France Delighted at the Success.

Paris, October 22.
France is most delighted over the rout of the Zeppelin fleet. At first it was believed that it was part of a gigantic double expedition to France and England, but the fact that there were no bombs aboard those Zeppelins that were felled confirmed that the fleet was returning from England. Caught in a fog, they apparently had exhausted their petrol, drifted south-westward before the wind and found themselves in France believing that they were approaching their own base. They were all sighted at daylight. The first victim of gunfire, which vainly tried to escape by ascending 18,000 ft., fell in flames at St. Clement. Five mutilated bodies lay around and others were buried in the debris. Its consort, L.49 and L.50, were compelled by aeroplanes to descend respectively at Bourbonne and Montigny-le-Roi. The crew of the former, which is intact, were captured. The latter detached a destroyed car and re-ascended with four men. There is no news up to the present of the remnant of the scattered fleet.

Five Captured or Destroyed.

Paris, October 22.
Apparently five Zeppelins were captured or destroyed over France. Part of the fleet of eleven which invaded England got lost in the fog there and drifted to France. Three seem to have escaped. The remainder were sighted at daybreak and were harried by gunfire and aeroplanes throughout France. One fell in flames at St. Clement and another was captured intact at Bourbonne. A third caught in a tree at Montigny-le-Roi. Sixteen of the crew landed, after which the Zeppelin broke from the tree and disappeared with four of the crew. It is believed that the airship is lost. A fourth landed at Haragne, in the Basces Alpes, and a fifth passed Prejus at five in the afternoon and disappeared over the Mediterranean, drifting vertically.

BIG BRITISH AERIAL SUCCESSES.

London, October 22.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Despite much mist our aeroplanes this afternoon dropped a ton of bombs on a foundry and a railway junction, ten miles north-eastward of Saarbrücken, with very good results. Bombs were seen on the foundry and at the railway station a big explosion occurred. Many scouts attacked the bombing squadrons and four were driven down. Photographs were taken. All our machines returned safely, except one.

Two hundred and thirty-eight bombs were dropped on the aerodromes at Courtrai and Roulers and also on Cortemarck station and various billets and huts. One of the aerodromes at Roulers was bombed from a low height. One bomb blew to pieces a German machine on the ground and another fell through the centre of the hangar. The enemy's personnel and machines on the ground were machine-gunned from our aeroplanes. Our scouts operating in the neighbourhood meanwhile brought down seven machines which crashed to the ground in full view of the aerodrome.

One ton of bombs was dropped during the night on Ingelmunster aerodrome and railway station, also on the aerodromes at Courtrai where a direct hit was obtained on a machine endeavouring to leave the ground.

During the day nine German machines were brought down and four driven down. Three of ours are missing.

M. KERENSKY'S PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

Petrograd, October 22.
M. Kerensky in a speech declared in the name of Democracy that although longing for peace he would never capitulate to force. The difficulties of governing at present were most painful, because he could not have recourse to measures outraging the ideas of equality and fraternity. Therefore he appealed to all parties and peoples to end the terrible anarchy which was more and more invading the State and leading rapidly to an economic and financial crisis. The efforts of the Government had so far not availed against the spathy of the masses. The Army was only willing for the rear to do its duty in organising the work of production, especially for the feeding of the Army, which was growing more difficult daily.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

FAMOUS BOXER'S DEATH.

London, October 22.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports the death, from pneumonia, of Bob Fitzsimmons, the former Heavyweight Champion of the World.
[It was in 1897 that Fitzsimmons, by beating Corbett, won the world's boxing championship as a heavyweight.]

LAWSUIT OVER "TIPPERARY."

Was the Chorus Stolen?

When Miss Mary M. Lilly, an attorney for Miss Alice Smythe, Barton Jay, who says that the music of "Tipperary" was an adaptation of a song of her own, arose to address Justice Goff in the New York Supreme Court recently, the Justice inquired:

"Are you a member of the bar?"

"Yes, your Honour," was the attorney's answer.

"Then you should remove your hat, like all other lawyers," ruled the court, promptly.

Miss Lilly immediately did as directed. Then she declared that her client, who is suing Chappell and Company, publishers of the "Tipperary" song, for all of the profits that were ever made from its sale, wanted also a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from selling it.

"Miss Jay," said Miss Lilly, "is the composer of the essential part of 'It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary,' as we shall be able to show. The essential part is the refrain, commonly called the 'chorus.' Miss Jay, while living at the Green River, Washington State, in October, 1908, wrote what she termed a 'booster song,' intended to 'boost' the apple industry, and the words read, 'I'm on my way to Yakima, the place where the apples grow.' The swing is exactly as the chorus of 'It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary.'"

Miss Lilly said the first time the song was played in public Harry Williams heard and admired it, and "that night it was stolen." Two years ago, when Miss Jay was in Honolulu "she was awakened one evening by hearing the strains of her song." She made inquiry and found that "it was a new song published by the defendants and written by Harry Williams and B. Feldman."

"Under the common law, she seeks to recover at least \$100,000 that this song has made for the men whose names are printed upon the title page said Miss Lilly.

"The common law is very flexible," said the court. "I will appoint a referee—some well-known musician, in the foremost ranks of his profession, to examine into the merits of the claim that the two compositions are essentially the same."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"Cameos" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Cameos" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, October 23:
Licensing Session at 11.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Journalist in Trouble.
On October 10 in the Nagasaki Court of Appeal, Mr. Yamamoto, correspondent of several Tokyo papers, was ordered to pay a fine of ¥240 for sending a news telegram from Nagasaki to Tokyo containing details of an interview with Admiral von Blomberg, former German Minister at Peking, the telegram conveying the impression that the interview had been obtained while the Admiral was passing through Nagasaki, whereas communication between persons ashore and the ship had been prohibited. In the District Court the accused was sentenced to six months imprisonment and the Prosecutor who had charge of the case in the Appeal Court asked for a sentence of 12 months imprisonment.

Russian Passion for Politics.
The passion for politics which nowadays has taken possession of all sections of Russian society has not spared even the theatrical profession. It seems that the former Imperial Theatres are now controlled by committees and councils of the actors and actresses themselves, in accordance with the principle of "self-determination" as applied to nations. In this connection, however, the *Novos Vremya* dramatic critic laments that delays in the staging of certain plays are caused by the necessity of calling a meeting to appoint a special committee to distribute the various roles. "What a pity," he writes, "that thanks to autonomy the artists think more about playing at politics than about playing on the stage, and are absorbed by committees, commissions, and meetings, forgetting rehearsal and spectacle. Determine yourselves once, determine yourselves twice, but it's impossible to do this to the point of insensibility."

Losses on "Double Dutch."
A sitting was held recently for the public examination in bankruptcy of Mr. John Edward Pearl and Mr. Victor Ewart Cope, who had carried on business as dealers in military badges at Hound-ditch and elsewhere. A joint statement of the bankrupts' affairs showed liabilities of \$4,346, and assets valued at \$935. The bankrupt Cope, examined by the Official Receiver, said that he was formerly a dramatic critic, and after the outbreak of war held a commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers. He was invalided out of the Army in March, 1915. In March, 1917, he and his partner took a lease of the Apollo Theatre at a weekly rent of £250, and in April produced a play called *Double Dutch*. The play ran only five weeks, and resulted in a loss of £2,500. He and his partner also lost £400 or £700 in an exhibition of war cinematograph films at the Polytechnic. The examination was concluded.

Future of the Pacific Isles.
The Lord Mayor of Sydney, speaking recently at the opening of the new headquarters of the Highland Society (formerly the German Club) spoke of the future of the Pacific Islands. "Let me say, as an Australian, speaking to Australians, there are 32,000 of our kinsmen lying under the soil at the other end of the world, there are 100,000 out of action; and to give Germany an opportunity of getting New Guinea, or any other German possession in the Pacific, back would be sacrilege to those dead heroes of ours. (Applause). It would be sacrilege to their memory, and treachery to those now in the firing line, and would be giving the coming generation as victims to the moloch of German Kultur." (Applause.)

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H. E. Sir John Jordan.

"The enthusiastic welcome of the native press accorded to H. E. Sir John Jordan, Great Britain's representative to China, who has just returned after spending a well-earned holiday in England, is a proof," says the *Peking Evening Times* "of the respect and high esteem in which he is held by the Chinese, as a whole. They point out that

over three years of Sir John Jordan's official life has been spent in China and during that period he has always shown himself sympathetic towards this country, and anxious, as far as his official duties would allow, to further its interests. His long stay in China has permitted him to master the language and to understand the characteristics of our people to an extent unequalled by any of his colleagues."

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W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works, Public Works Department, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1917.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

ARTHUR.—At "Edgehill" No. 10, Peak, on October 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Arthur, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1917.

TRAFALGAR DAY REFLECTIONS.

The telegram which Reuters' Agency yesterday sent to us with reference to the celebration of Trafalgar Day in London doubtless aroused in others, as it did in ourselves, many reflections. Notwithstanding the war—and indeed probably because of it—this year's celebration seems to have been carried out with more zest than usual, even though it is merely stated that the celebrations were conducted in the "customary manner." We note, however, that no less distinguished personages were present at the Navy League luncheon than the Lord Chancellor and the Japanese Ambassador, and both, it would be noted, made remarks well worth pondering over. One of the reflections that has occurred to us is the remarkable and extremely interesting fact that the wreaths placed on the Nelson Monument included one from the Navy League "in memory of the French who fell at Trafalgar." Thus the whiff of time brings many changes, for who would ever have ventured to predict that the time would come when, in commemorating Nelson's glorious victory at Trafalgar, we should likewise do honour to the men whom he defeated? Our "hereditary enemy" of the far-off days has become to-day our staunchest ally, and to our credit as a nation, we are ready to forget the animosities of the past in the kindly feeling engendered by the even more stirring events of the present, in which we find ourselves with our French friends shoulder to shoulder in the great task of cleansing Europe and the world of the Teutonic pestilence that has been doing so much harm and was likely to do infinitely more unless severely dealt with.

It will be observed that at the Navy League luncheon, which is always a part of the Trafalgar Day celebrations, the Lord Chancellor paid a tribute to the services of Japan and to the effort being made by America. Both are well merited—Japan, for the manner in which she co-operated in the early stages of the war with Great Britain in ridding these waters of the menace of the German Far Eastern Squadron and particularly for ousting the Hun from their stronghold at Tsingtau. Both then and since then the Japanese have been a staunch ally, furthering to the best of their ability the noble cause which the Allied countries have determined to bring to a successful issue, no matter what obstacles may prevent as speedily a consummation as we all desire. As to what America is doing, all recognize that the United States Government, with the practically insuperable resources of men and money at its command, is gradually perfecting its plans so as to join in the struggle with deadly effect. Meantime, in many ways it is lending most valuable assistance, particularly in financing others less fortunately placed in that respect than itself. The Lord Chancellor's tribute to the work of the Navy is stated to have been made in "glowing" terms. It could not be overdone in that respect as, by universal acclaim, the work rendered by the British Navy continues to be most effective and it was no exaggeration for the Lord Chancellor to say that the sailors under Admiral Sir David Beatty fight as gallantly as did those under the great Nelson. No higher praise—and none more deserved—could be paid to them.

It is pleasing to note that in the course of the proceedings the Japanese Ambassador took the opportunity to remark that Japan was "gradually extending her naval and military operations and to-day was actively engaged in certain portions of the European theatre of war." His Excellency's jibe at Germany's boast of naval supremacy over Great Britain was neatly made, as unquestionably the enemy's submarine campaign is in itself an admission of British supremacy, and it certainly is the case that "the fighter who hits below the belt is a beaten man." That is precisely what the Germans have been doing for a long time. Their submarine campaign may be legitimate enough in some respects, but the protracted absence of their fighting forces from the North Sea is conclusive evidence of their recognition of a superior strength awaiting them there. To-day, as in the days of the great Nelson, England's Navy stands confidently awaiting any danger that may threaten the British and their allies, knowing well that, as in the past, so now, it will be able to cope with it successfully.

A Sporting Act.

Yesterday's announcement that the Ladies' Recreation Club has decided to put up a challenge cup for a Ladies' Tennis Singles Open Championship is in every respect most gratifying. While the gentlemen players of the Colony have for long years had an opportunity of meeting in championship matches, there has never been such an opening for the many lady players which we have in Hongkong. Now, however, thanks to the L.R.C., a trophy is being offered them for competition, and any lady in Colony may enter. The scheme is a really most admirable one, especially so in the respect that the preliminary rounds may be played off at any Club, by mutual consent of the players. What we like, too, is the whole-hearted manner in which the L.R.C. have gone about the matter, inviting entrants from every Club known to have lady members. Their good sportsmanship will, we are sure, be much appreciated. It is only within the recent past that ladies have been seen in the premier tournaments of the Colony, and, from the good showing that they have made, there is now everything to be said for arranging a permanent championship event. Hongkong has some splendid lady players, and we can only hope that there will be a big response to the very praiseworthy movement set on foot by the Ladies' Recreation Club.

A Great Fighter.

In common with fellow-sportsmen in all parts of the world, boxing enthusiasts in Hongkong will learn with distinct regret of the death of that old-time pugilist, Bob Fitzsimmons, who has succumbed in New York to an attack of pneumonia. It is many years ago now—exactly twenty, to be correct—since he won the world's heavyweight championship by beating Corbett, but among the older followers of the noble art his feat is still fresh in memory. Fitzsimmons, who, by the way, was a Cavanah blacksmith, was a born fighter, and for power in hitting it is doubtful if he has ever been outvalled. His punches were terrific, but he was always a clean, manly boxer and a thorough sport. In the days when he was at his prime there was no such dearth of first-class fighters as there is nowadays, and a man had to be made of hard stuff to make any headway at the game in the top classes. Fitzsimmons secured the world's championship on sheer merit of fighting ability; he was a giant among boxers. And the ring to-day could well do with more men of his sterling stamp.

The Disaster to the Convoy.

The latest news regarding the disaster to the convoy in the North Sea confirms the view which it seemed most reasonable to take, namely, that the destruction was probably due more to the action of a German cruiser than to a raider, properly so called. It was probable, of course, that a German cruiser had been disguised as a raider. This seemed to be the only ground for legitimately concluding that in no other way could the two destroyers convoying the vessels and the vessels themselves have been put out of action in so brief a time. One of the latest telegrams to hand confirms this view, as it now appears that no fewer than two German cruisers and three torpedo boats participated in the destruction of the convoy. Evidently the Germans, probably aware, through spies, that the convoy would be in a certain latitude at a certain time, ventured to make one of their episodic dashes from their hiding place. Good luck attended them, and they accomplished their object before being detected and annihilated by the British Fleet, as surely would have been their fate had they lingered long on the scene. But in the first glimmering of dawn they executed their purpose with a savagery worthy of the Hunn they so successfully emulate. There need be little doubt that one of these days vessels of the glorious Fleet of the Fatherland will venture from their lair once too often and receive their just deserts in a most effective manner.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEREVER YOU SEE WANT, OR MISERY, OR DEGRADATION IN THIS WORLD ABOUT YOU, THERE BEHOLD, FURTHER INDUSTRY HAS BEEN WANTING OR INDUSTRY HAS BEEN IN ERROR.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of the great French victory at Verdun, resulting in the capture of 4,500 prisoners.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Health of the Colony.

Last week there were notified in the Colony three cases of enteric fever and one of diphtheria, all non-fatal. The sufferers were all Chinese (save a Portuguese among the enteric cases).

Opium Smuggler Sentenced.

The case in which the keeper of a Chinese boarding house was charged with having in his possession 30 lbs. of raw opium, which had been very ingeniously concealed in some jars with double linings, was again before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, when the defendant was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

Stabbed with a Pocket Knife.

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with causing bodily harm to another Chinese lad. The main facts of the case appear to be that the parties live next door to each other and that the defendant had been going over into the other's garden. He was caught and slapped for this, when he pulled out a pocket knife and stabbed the complainant. The case was remanded.

After the Celebrations.

After the electric lighting fittings used in the Public Gardens in connection with "Our Day" had been stored in the grounds, a quantity of fuse handles were stolen. Yesterday, Mr. V. Sorby, of the Electric Company, was in Upper Lascar Row and saw some of the handles on a hawker's stall. He informed the police and this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, the hawker was charged with the theft of five handles, valued at \$3.50. Although defendant produced a witness who swore that he bought the handles off a small boy, his Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

A Lottery Argument.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with importing 22 lottery tickets from Canton. He admitted the offence. Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared for the defendant and suggested that in view of the fact that a public lottery was held in the Colony last week and the automatic suspension of the gambling laws, his Worship should take a lenient view of the matter. His Worship said that he knew nothing about the suspension of the Gambling Ordinance and had received no instructions. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Lieut. A. F. Deane Killed in Action.

We regret to announce the death in action of another member of the Taikoo Staff, in 2nd Lieut. A. F. Deane, who was extremely well liked during his residence in Hongkong.

Lieut. Deane arrived home from the East in 1916 and after training there, went to France in April, 1917. He received his Commission in the 187th Company of the Machine Gun Corps and was received on August 24 that he had been killed in action. He was a keen cricketer and Rugby player, and was a sportsman of the best type. He devoted much of his time to learning Chinese and Japanese and took a great interest in the customs of countries in which his lot had been cast. His many friends in Hongkong, Kobe and Shanghai will deeply grieve his loss.

The flag of Taikoo were put at half mast yesterday as a sign of respect for him and for Lieut. F. H. Robinson, the news having just been received by the latter's relatives that he has been killed in action in East Africa.

THE "CAMEOS."

Splendid Programme Last Night.

The return visit of this bright band of entertainers is proving quite as big a success as their original stay in the Colony some time ago, the Victoria Theatre being well-filled last night by an appreciative audience. From beginning to end there was not a dull number, a fact that was testified to by the numerous encores demanded.

The programme was a lengthy one and was opened by Miss Lyle Jeffries, who rendered the very catchy song "Madeira." Mr. Malcolm Prentice is a violinist of real merit and his rendition of "Cavatina" earned an encore. Miss Rhoda Windrum sings in a bright and light-hearted manner, and also had to respond again after she had given "The Pride of the Pier." Mr. Gerald Osborne was well-received for his next item, and Miss Lillian Gascoigne became at once in favour for her fine singing of "Oblan Dhu," which was rendered with much feeling and expression. Miss Lyle Jeffries came in for a great deal of appreciation in both her songs, especially for "Kelly." Miss Peggy Rose, who possesses a really good voice, was next heard in two much-enjoyed solos and the first part of the programme was concluded by Mr. Athol Tier, who was safely described as one of the funniest comedians seen in Hongkong for a long time, appearing in his country yokel's role. The "house" was quite enthusiastic and a further contribution was inevitable.

The whole of the company also contributed to the second half of the programme which was every bit as enjoyable as the first, and which was marked by just as much appreciative applause. To those who have not yet seen the "Cameos" one can honestly say that they put on a show well worth a visit.

It is pleasing to be able to report that every evening forty men of the garrison are being entertained free, and that on Thursday afternoon a special matinee is being given to the troops. This is an action for which the "Cameos" deserve to be highly thanked. This afternoon an entertainment is being given to the children at Taikoo.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Parades:
Platoons, etc. will parade at Central Station under own Commanders at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—
Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (No. 2 Co.),—Tuesday, October 30.
Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (No. 2 Co.),—Wednesday, October 31.
Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons (No. 3 Co.),—Thursday, November 1.
No. 2 Platoon (No. 1 Co.),—Friday, November 2.
No. 1 Section (No. 1 Co.),—Friday, November 2.
No. 2 Section (No. 1 Co.),—Tuesday, October 30 (at Water Police Station).
Ambulance Platoon,—Thursday November 1.

Recruits.
Recruits of all units will parade at Central Station on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.30 p.m., commencing Monday, October 29.

Band Practices.
Tuesday, October 23; Friday, October 26; and Tuesday, October 30.

Clarinet Class.
Wednesday, October 24.

Patrol Relief Points.
Central District.—No. 3 Section at Dairy Farm. No. 4 Section at junction of Lyndhurst Terrace and Cochrane Street. No. 5 Section, Fire Station. No. 6 Section, top of Suing Wong Street and Hollywood Road. No. 7 Section, bottom of Old Bailey and Hollywood Road. No. 8 Section, top of Old Bailey.
Western District.—No. 9 Section, junction of Centre Street and Queen's Road West. No. 10 Section, junction of Water Street and Queen's Road West.

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged £20 \$11,987.44
Prize of War Bonds won by Dr. S. S. Strahan ... 500.00
Prize of War Bonds won by Mrs. W. L. Leask ... 100.00
Prize of War Bonds won by Ticket No. E. 6376 ... 100.00
Anonymous ... 50.00

Subscriptions through Hon. Mr. O. McI Messer:—
Jamadar Nawab Khan ... \$ 10
Sgt. Major Miran Bux ... 5
Mr. Abbas Khan ... 5
Mr. Jalal Deen ... 3
Mr. Noor Mohamed ... 3
Mr. Sawan Shah ... 3
Mr. Mohamed Alim ... 3
Mr. Badar Deen ... 3
Mr. Chazar Deen ... 3
Mr. Borta Klean ... 3
Mr. Bishan Ali ... 3
Mr. Allah Box ... 3
Mr. Golsan Nali ... 3
Mr. Golsan Hussain ... 3
Mr. Khan Mohamed ... 3
Mr. Gaus Mohamed ... 3
Mr. Ibrahim ... 3
Mr. Fa'ah Deen ... 3
Mr. Jalal Deen ... 3
Mr. Sardar Khan ... 3
Mr. Masoon Khan ... 3
Mr. Yar Mohamed ... 3
Mr. Niswat Khan ... 3
Mr. Walyat Khan ... 3
Mr. Hassan Mohamed ... 3
Mr. Gulzar ... 3
Mr. Sajawal Khan ... 3
Mr. Labhu ... 3
Mr. Anwar Shah ... 3
Mr. Abdulla ... 3
Mr. Barkhardar ... 3
Mr. Miri Khan ... 3
Mr. Reheem Bux ... 3
Mr. Chusan Shah ... 2
Mr. Hadyat Khan ... 2
Mr. Ahmed Khan ... 3
Mr. Abdey Khan ... 2
Mr. Barkat Khan ... 2
Mr. Nizam Khan ... 2
Mr. Mohamed Amin ... 2
Mr. Allah Datta ... 2
Mr. Dole Khan ... 2
Mr. Mahaga ... 2
Mr. Ibrahim ... 2
Mr. Usaid Ali ... 2
Mr. Miraj Deen ... 2
Mr. Mahdi Khan ... 2
Mr. Mahme Khan ... 2
Mr. Nabi Box ... 2
Mr. Firman Ali Shan ... 1
Mr. Nisar Mohamed ... 1
Mr. Mohamed Ishaq ... 1
Mr. Rahmet Khan ... 1
Mr. Sultan ... 1
Mr. Spahia ... 1
Mr. Mohamed Bux ... 1
Panjabia Taikoo Dock ... 25
"Asyndicate" ... 300
Miss Steadman ... 8
£20 0 0, \$13,223.44

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—
Poles to Join New Army in France.

Washington, October 17.—Thousands of American Poles are preparing to leave for France where they will enrol in the new Polish army under the flag of an autonomous and independent Poland. The recruits for this new army are being drawn from all parts of the world.

Sammies in France to Vote.
Washington, October 17.—State officials throughout the Union have requested the federal officials to let all the American troops in France vote in the State elections next month, but the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, has expressed himself as being dubious of the feasibility of any such procedure.

No Bond for I. W. W. Leader.
Chicago, October 17.—Judge Keneaw Mountain Landis has refused to release William Haywood, the I. W. W. leader indicted for connection with anti-draft and other pro-German propaganda, on bond, pending trial on the charges which have been preferred against him.

Big New York Fire.
New York, October 18.—The greatest waterfront fire in this city for many years is raging in the grain elevators of the New York Dock Company, in Brooklyn. Grain valued at \$1,000,000 has been destroyed.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Early rising, no doubt, agrees with M. Poincare, but its practice appears to have had a disastrous effect upon one of its most strenuous advocates. A little over a hundred years ago a book was published entitled "Letters on the Importance, Duty, and Advantages of Early Rising," addressed to the Heads of Families, the Lover of Nature, the Man of Business, the Student, and the Christian." Its author was one, A. C. Buckland. The book ran into many editions, but Buckland did not live to reap the fruits of his toil. He was dead at 25!

St. Alphege, whose church in London wall is to be demolished, was a Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury, of the type of Cardinal Mercier. A band of Danish marauders swept down on his domain and demanded of the tenants a ransom of "60 talents of silver." Alphege protested against the exorbitant demand, and forbade its payment, whereupon the invaders murdered him, just as the Germans would have done the Belgian Cardinals, no doubt, had they dared. Alphege's claim to canonisation was allowed on the precedent of John the Baptist.

We have heard a great deal about the minor horrors of war, such as fleas and other pestilential nuisances of the trenches. A learned professor has already written a fascinating book on the subject. Why, as the *Challenge* suggests, does not someone write a book upon the minor blessings of the war? In such a book a leading place would have to be given to the development of allotments, which has provided for thousands of people of all classes a healthy and profitable occupation, even in the inner London suburbs.

A correspondent of the *Daily Mail* draws attention to the following striking forecast of the air-raid menace by Dr. Samuel Johnson in Chapter VI, of "Rasselas" (written in 1759):—"If men were all virtuous I should with great alacrity teach them to fly. But what would be the security of the good if the bad could at pleasure invade them from the sky? Against an army sailing through the clouds neither wall, mountains, nor seas could afford security. A flight of savages might hover in the wind and light with irresistible violence upon the capital of a fruitful region."

So rarely comes good news out of Germany that, when it does, all the world should be notified, says a New York paper. The Germans are said to be melting down their bronze statues for use in munition works! Now, a 42-centimetre shell is not a thing of beauty as it advances whining through the air at you. On the other hand, neither is that monstrous Germania of the flowing brazen locks. Given the choice of one or the other, hypersensitive souls, delicate flowers of art, might prefer the filler of tombs. The Hohenzollern Empire has, since 1870, been accumulating a most unutterable lot of rubbish statuary. Berlin is the centre of this vast museum of ugliness, of art made to order, of a people conscripted into the army of aestheticism. But now it will be unnecessary for the Allies to invade Germany and capture Berlin. The Germans, even if they refuse to turn democratic, are at least complying with the dictates of good taste and purifying their capital. The flopping figure on top of the lofty victory-sparagurus in the Konigsplatz must now come down; and all the other eyesores of peccant bronze will vanish as well. The mist in the sun. Unfortunately, Prussia needs no granite as yet in the munitions industry. Red hot stone cannon-balls have gone out since old Fritz's day. Therefore, the famous granite quarry of the Siegen Allies and the work of the Charlottenburg mason-loom must await some other destroying hand.

THE HON. MR. HO FOOK.

New Member of Legislative Council.

This afternoon, at the meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. Ho Fook was sworn in as a member to succeed the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., who has retired after twenty-one years' continuous service. The new member is one of the best known members of the Chinese business community and his choice may be said to be a distinctly popular one. He is Hong-kong-born, was educated at Queen's College, and has made his way as a successful business man, from a humble beginning, through sheer force of character and level-headedness. He is still in the prime of life, and he should make a most admirable Council member.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook has in recent years taken an active part in public life and has shown great liberality in helping forward all deserving causes. He was a member of the District Watchmen's Committee from 1892 to 1911; is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Tong Wah Hospital; was made a member of the Council of the Hongkong University in 1913 and a life member this year, having been appointed a member of the Council in 1914; was Vice-Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce from 1915 to 1916; and is a member of the Executive Committee of the War Charities Fund. He retired from the comradeship of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company last year, after 25 years' service. In addition to his many other public benefactions, Mr. Ho Fook gave to the Hongkong University in 1916 a sum of \$50,000 for the building of a School of Physiology and \$17,000 for three scholarships, while this year he presented to the Imperial Government an aeroplane. He is a partner in the Tai Yau Bank, which gave \$2,250 for the purchase of aeroplanes in 1915, and is also a Justice of the Peace, being given this honour in 1892. We wish him many years of useful service on the Colony's legislative body.

THEFT ABOARD SHIP.

European Robbed by Chinese.

The story of how a number of European passengers on a steamer from Singapore to Hongkong were robbed was told at the Police Court to-day, when nine Chinese were charged on various counts with theft.

Inspector Terrett told Mr. Dyer Ball that the steamer left Singapore with a number of passengers, among them being the defendants, who were being brought up from Singapore on Government tickets. During the voyage most of the European passengers locked their cabins at night and slept on the decks, it being so hot. A lot of articles were later found missing, and entrance must have been gained to the cabins by means of letting men down over the side with ropes and then the men crawling through the port-holes. When the ship arrived at Hongkong the Police were informed and among the defendants was found a good deal of the missing stuff.

From the charges it appeared that an Indian, named Mr. Pallei, lost a wrist watch valued at \$25; Mr. John Henry, of the South British Insurance Company, lost a topes and a pair of gold spectacles valued at \$20; Mr. W. C. Barker, lost a pair of shoes, a straw hat, valued at \$8, a pair of brogue shoes, valued at \$24, a razor and a cigarette case, valued at \$4.50. Two towels and two counterpanes belonging to the ship were also found among the defendants.

The excuse put up by all the men was that they did not take part in the stealing but either had the articles given to them or had picked them up.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Fighting Begins Near Waichow.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 22 as follows:—The Tachun, on receiving information that the Authority at Waichow, after declaring its independence, enlisted many thousand bandits under both naval and military commanders has decided that the dispute must be settled by force of arms.

Commander Lau Chi-luk, with his thirteen battalions of infantry, while marching towards Waichow encountered the Waichow troops near the Pok Lo district. A fight was commenced and lasted, with alternating success and repulses, for two days. Commander Lau's army has now retired to Shale Lung, where headquarters have been established. The Tachun, on receiving this report, at once ordered Chan Kai-ya to take his Yunnan troops through the Ho Yuen district, so that the Waichow troops may be attacked from the rear.

Many applications made by patrol launches for ammunition have been refused, on the ground that the armies at Waichow must first be supplied. As a result, the pirates are more daring than ever in their attacks on the launches.

A strong force is to be stationed at White Cloud Hill for the defence of Canton.

Tam Ho-ming, the Tachun of Kwangsi, has been chosen Commander-in-Chief of the armies going to Hunan.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending October 20, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 44 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$13,031	\$571,972
Last Year: ...	12,695	610,840
Increase: ...	336	
Decrease: ...		38,868

Charge Against an Engineer.

At H. M. Police Court, Shanghai, Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, ordered J. O'Shea, formerly second engineer on the s.s. Kwangping, to enter into his own recognizances in \$100 to be of good behaviour for one year and to come up for judgment within that time if called upon, on a charge of stealing since the value of \$120.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—HALF HOUSE, partly furnished, at the Peak. Moderate rent. Good situation. Apply C.S. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD AND LODGING in a private family, by a young gentleman. Kowloon or Hongkong, immaterial. Please state terms and location to Box 1330 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"RANEE."

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 29th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers. Hongkong, 22nd October, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

LICENSING SESSIONS

MAGISTRACY.

It is hereby notified that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 12.15 p.m., at which the following applications will be considered under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinances, 1911 and 1917:—

No.	Names of Applicants.	Description of Licence applied for.	Sign of House.	Situation of House.	Whether the applicant has held a licence to sell liquor in the Colony and, if so, for how long.	Remarks.
1	James Harper Taggart	Publican's Licence.	Hongkong Hotel	16, Des Voeux Road, Central, and 11, 15 & 17, Pedder Street.	6 years.	
2	Job Wicheell	"	King Edward Hotel	3, Des Voeux Road, Central.	2 "	
3	Fritz Albert Chapard	"	Astor House Hotel	13, Queen's Road Central.	2 "	
4	Frank Edward Hall	"	Palace Hotel	42, 43 & 44, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.	1 year.	
5	Joshua Brook	"	North Point Hotel	2, Pak Sin Wan Street.	1 month.	
6	William Barter	"	Grand Hotel	2, Queen's Road Central.	"	
7	P. O. Feuster	Hotel Keeper's Adjunct Licence.	Peak Hotel	19, Chamberlain Road.	9 1/2 years.	
8	Tokuo Uysakui	"	Moona Hotel	15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.	5 "	
9	Kachizo Uysakui	"	Tokyo Hotel	34, 37 & 38A & 38B, Pottinger Street.	5 "	
10	Tsai Tin Wing	"	Shag Hotel	148 & 150, Queen's Road Central.	4 "	
11	Jubachi Tada	"	Kowloon Tai	23, Peking Road, Kowloon.	2 "	
12	Tokuhiro Miyajima	"	Shakuro Hotel	45, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.	6 months.	
13	D. M. Goodall	Restaurant Keeper's Adjunct Licence.	Wiseman Limited	14, Des Voeux Road Central.	2 years.	
14	Sai Ichiyama	"	Iroha Hotel	1, Haifung Lane, Wanchai.	1 year.	
15	Mrs. Nellie Bobbans	"	Alexandra Cafe	16, Des Voeux Road Central.	2 years.	
16	Shohichi Yoshizawa	"	Yoshizawa Tokubachi	35, 36 & 37, Praya East.	3 1/2 "	
17	Mrs. Yone Nomura	"	Hannaya Hotel	9 & 10, Praya East.	3 "	
18	Joe Yamakawa	"	"	47, Praya East.	3 months.	

19th October, 1917.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary to the Licensing Board.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

WE LITHOGRAPH OR PRINT

POSTERS - - - PROGRAMMES MENUS etc., etc.

AT SHORT NOTICE

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD. 3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

to be held at Tai Koo Recreation Grounds on Saturday, 3rd November, 1917 at 8 p.m.
Band of the 25th Middlesex Regiment
By kind permission of Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P. & Officers

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL NUMBERS

Refreshments on Grounds.
Service Men in Uniform, Admission free.
PROCEEDS TO BE DEVOTED TO THE 25TH MIDDLESEX RECREATION FUND.

ADMISSION \$1.00

"OUR DAY"

ADDITIONAL.

By kind arrangement with Messrs. J. J. BLAKE and M. S. COWAN
The "OUR DAY" Committee have pleasure in announcing that

THE CAMEOS

will give a special performance under the Patronage of
His Excellency The Governor, Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.
His Excellency Major General Ventris.
Commodore Sandeman, R.N.

at the VICTORIA THEATRE on MONDAY 29th October at 9.15 p.m.

THE WHOLE OF THE NET PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO "OUR DAY" FUND.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S opens on WEDNESDAY 24th October at 9 a.m.

Stalls \$3.
Dress Circle \$2.

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6 6 5	Les Sylphides	Piano Solo	Godowsky
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L1171	Berceuse	Piano Solo	Godowsky
	Valse in E minor	"	"
D1372	Dance Rustique	Cello Solo	W. H. Equire
	The Merry Harvester	"	"
2 7 7 7	Madrigal	Violin Solo	Max Mosel
	Cradle Song	"	"

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
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OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via VancouverIn connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. A. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

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Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong:-

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	\$ Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 (SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	\$ Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 (THURS., 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe	\$ Katori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 21,000 (SATUR., 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$ Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000 (WED., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe	\$ Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 13,500 (WEDNESDAY, 24th Oct.

KOBE

SHANGHAI, Kobe, Ceylon Maru (SUNDAY, 4th Nov.)
and Yokohama... Capt. Teuda T. 10,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TERO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	19,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	19,000	31st Dec.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" only call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ALEJA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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ANYO MARU 15,500

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SEIYO MARU 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

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JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service Between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.
S.S. Tjisondari 30th Oct. S.S. Tjikembang 31st Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 28, 1918.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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Telephone Nos. 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenian	23rd Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	25th Oct. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	26th Oct. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	28th Oct. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	30th Oct. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong October 22, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlajap	Amoy	29th Oct.	27th Oct.	Kobe
Tijlanoek	Saigon	29th Oct.	1st Nov.	Java
Tijlapan		29th Oct.	1st Nov.	Shanghai
Tijlwong		29th Oct.	4th Nov.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. [16]

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiphong...	J. W. Evans	SAT., 27th Oct., at 1 p.m.
Haftan ...	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 30th Oct., at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Wed., 24th Oct. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 27th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 3rd Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Hoihow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Teluk Anson and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

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FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry your funds.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Registration of Government
Ships.

An Order in Council published in the London Gazette says the "Times" to hand sets out the conditions, to come into operation at once, as Provisional Rules under which Government ships may be registered as British ships under the Merchant Shipping Acts. Such ships are to be entered in the Register Book as belonging to "His Majesty, represented by the Shipping Controller."

Nationalisation of British
Shipping.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. Houston asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that certain Cabinet Ministers had expressed themselves in favour of the nationalisation of British shipping after the war; and if he would state whether it was the intention of the Government to then nationalise British shipping, and, if so, on what lines. Mr. Balfour Lawley, the answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. I am not in a position to indicate the intentions of the Government which may be in power immediately after peace is declared. Mr. Houston—Is he aware that the Minister of Munitions, in a speech at Dundee, publicly expressed himself in favour of it, and certain members of the Cabinet also did so; and may I ask is there at present sitting a committee of inquiry into it? No answer was given.

German Ships for Allied Trade.

Eight former German ships which were interned in various ports of the Philippine Islands when the war began have been allotted to the Philippine Government by the United States Shipping Board, in order to maintain trade during the war, according to Captain John H. Brown, commander of the American steamer Darvel, one of the eight former German ships now at Yokohama, says the Japan Advertiser of October 11. Bringing 1,490 tons of sugar the Darvel, which sailed from Manila on October 1, reached Yokohama early Wednesday morning. With 2,000 tons of sugar another American ship, the Tsingtau, is also in port, having arrived from Manila one day earlier than the Darvel. Both ships are unloading sugar shipments in the port, prior to departing for Manila to bring another shipment of the staple. These sugar shipments are being exported by Warner, Barnes and Company, an old British establishment of Manila. With the third ship, Borneo, which is expected to reach here early this morning from Manila, there will be three former German ships in Yokohama's harbour. The Borneo, is also bringing a heavy sugar shipment from the same British concern. Captain Brown, a native of Alabama, has been a sea captain on the Pacific for the United States Government for 40 years. Captain Brown says that there were 26 German and Austrian vessels interned in various ports of the Philippines when the war broke out. Except the eight, including the Tsingtau, Borneo, Darvel, Marudu, Won Niel, Wigan, Pouton and the Johans, all other vessels, each larger than 2,000 tons, were taken to the United States. The only former German ship which is larger than 2,000 tons and which is still in the Far East is the former Norddeutscher Lloyd liner Princess Alice which is now being overhauled in Olongapo. This is one of five vessels allotted to the Pacific Mail. Captain Brown who visited the ship recently says that the Princess Alice is a passenger liner and will be ready for service before Christmas. It was originally planned to take this former German liner to Hongkong for repairs but owing to congestion in Hongkong, the Princess Alice is now being repaired in Olongapo by the engineers of the United States Navy. The eight ships which have been allotted to the Philippine Government are all less than 2,000 tons gross. Captain Brown says that very little damage, and on some of them no damage was done the ships by the Germans.

U. S. Ambassador to Japan.

Mr. Roland S. Morris, new American Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Morris, and their son and daughter, sailed from Vancouver for Yokohama on October 11.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RIGA GULF ACTIONS.

Considerable German Losses.

Helsingfors, October 22.
The crews of two Russian torpedo boats, after participating in the fight at Oesel, have arrived here and declare that the fighting lasted practically without interruption from 12th to 17th inst. The Germans losing one dreadnought and one cruiser sunk and another wrecked, four torpedo boats sunk and three disabled.

The Situation Explained.

London, October 22.
A Russian Naval communiqué states: The general situation in the Baltic since 19th inst. was as follows:—The Islands of Oesel and Moon are definitely in enemy hands. The operations at Dago were hampered by the marines; also because the small garrison was merely defending the coast batteries. The naval base at Moon Sound, including the bulk of the warships, tugs, transports, etc., have been transferred in very orderly manner to a safer point at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland despite enemy opposition.

BRITISH ARTILLERY DEMORALISING THE ENEMY.

London, October 21.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports: Day and night the guns are mercilessly pounding the Germans, the terrible effectiveness of which is evident from many sources. The artillery battle is forcing the enemy to make constant retreats, owing to the demoralisation of the troops.

A captured enemy officer's letter bitterly complained of the shelling from his own artillery, resulting in "a most unfavourable effect on the men, who have been exposed for seven days to continuous heavy artillery fire."

Another letter states that the English in four days smashed seven divisions. "Yesterday two companies of infantry were buried." Another instance a company of 140 strong which paraded a fortnight later as strong, adding: "It was the same with the whole regiment."

The bulk and flower of the Kaiser's Army is being hammered to the limits of human endurance. General von Ardenne writes that he is profoundly concerned over the demoralisation of the German Army facing the British, apprehending that it is the British grim determination to gain the complete mastery of the Flanders ridge system.

A RUSSIAN PEACE SCHEME.

Petrograd, October 22.

The following are among the Russian peace demands which the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegation at Stockholm will propose when attending the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris:—Free and unimpeded plebiscite regarding the future of Alsace Lorraine and the Russian irredentia, the restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro with compensation from an international fund, the restitution to Germany of all her colonies, the neutralisation of all Straits leading to inner seas, including the Suez and Panama Canals, disarmament on land and sea and the creation of a system of militia.

AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

Amsterdam, October 21.

Herr Kuehlmann is meeting the Austro-Hungarian statesmen in conference at Budapest and Vienna.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

REFUND OF WAR TAX.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—Pursuant to my undertaking to pay over to War Charities all refunds of the Special War Tax made by my tenants, please be so kind as to accord me space in your columns for acknowledgment of the following in respect of the Third Quarter of 1917:—
Fung-Tang Kee Firm, \$ 30.45
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Comptroller Staff Quarters 28.28
To Yau Kien Firm 23.10
The Tenants of Nos. 38 and 45, Connaught Road Central (2nd Floor) 15.96
O.H.P. Hay, Esq. 15.75
A.B. Raworth, Esq. 13.92
W. Fooks, Esq. 10.50
J.H. Buttner, Esq. 8.40

I would like to add that a cheque for the above total amount of \$146.36 has been forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Fund, for disposal as the War Charities Committee may determine.

Yours etc.

ROBERT HO TUNG.
Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were continued today before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) the case occupying the attention of the Court being that in which a man is charged with obtaining money from a Chinese doctor in Hongkong by means of menaces.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) conducted the case for the Crown and the Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., represented the defendant.

BILLIARDS.

The Garrison Challenge Cup.

This competition was continued at the Soldiers' Club last night, the 83rd Co. R.G.A. opening the season with 109 points in and in their match with the Middlesex. This they increased to 241, thereby securing passage into the semi-final. The highest break of the evening was 25 by Gr. Lord. Scores:—

83rd Co. R.G.A.	194
Mr. Gr. Harzoe	200
Gr. J. B. Lord	200
Gr. Hawley	200
Middlesex Regt.	200
Loc. Opl. Back	123
Pte. Geall	139
Opl. Fanthorp	139

AMERICA'S HUGE WAR VOTES.

Official advice received by the American Consulate General indicate that since the Congress of the United States convened in extraordinary session last April, upon the outbreak of war between Germany and the United States, it has placed at the disposal of the American Government seventeen billions of dollars, or over seventeen times the national debt of the United States. It has authorised contracts for two and a half billions more. Most of the money appropriated was for war purposes pure and simple, including seven billions for loans to those associated with the United States in the war.

Distinguished American Visitor.
Mr. Augustin William Farrin, Trade Commissioner for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, is in Peking studying financial conditions, as he is spending some time in the Orient making a general survey of the financial and banking situation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor.—(Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)
H. E. the General Officer Commanding: The Troops, (Major-General F. Ventral).

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. C. McMeas, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Che Pak.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowdell.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Council).

Mr. Wei Yuk's Departure.

His Excellency, in referring to the departure of Mr. Wei Yuk, said:—At the last meeting of the Council I regretted that I overlooked the fact that it was the last meeting at which the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk would sit. In 1913 the Secretary of State laid down that no Unofficial member of the Council, except those nominated by the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace, should be re-appointed for more than one term. On the expiration of Mr. Wei Yuk's third term as a member of the Council in 1911, it was, on my urgent representation, that the Secretary of State made an exception in his favour. But the hon. member was not willing to serve for the whole period of six years, owing to his advancing age and to the very laudable desire not to stand in the way of a younger man. He was therefore re-appointed for three years and his term of office expired on the 21st. He has thus served on this Council for 21 years, but his public services began long before his appointment to this Council. He is one of those public-spirited Chinese who instituted in its present form the Tang Wah Hospital and the Po Leung Kuk and particularly he has always identified himself with law and order. He has ever been a member of the District Watchmen's Committee and the real value of his services will probably only be known to the five Registrars General whom he has assisted and to me, to whom, as Captain Superintendent of Police, he rendered valuable services which I shall never forget and for which I shall always be grateful. He has always been a man of action who liked to see things done rather than spoken about at this Council. On the outbreak of war, his services were invaluable in forming the Chinese contingent of the Police Reserve and it is largely due to his initiative that the Chinese have shown so much enthusiasm in that connection. His valuable services to this Government and Colony have been recognised by His Majesty the King in the bestowal of the C.M.G., and although we now take leave of him I rejoice to know that his help and assistance will still be continued on the District Watchmen's Committee and on other Chinese committees which tend to keep in close touch the Government with the Chinese community. The hon. member is peculiarly fitted by his six years' education at home for such duty. His Western education has not had the effect so often found of warping his instincts as a true Chinese gentleman. It has but broadened his outlook. On behalf of this Colony, Mr. Wei Yuk, I beg to tender you our profoundest respect and may I add an expression of my own personal and affectionate regard. (Hear Hear).

The Hon. Mr. Pollock also paid an eloquent tribute to the work of Mr. Wei Yuk, saying that he had always been a most helpful and useful colleague.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk replied as follows:—Your Excellency and Honourable Members of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen, I really cannot find words that

are strong and deep enough in their meaning to express my feelings of gratitude and thankfulness for the kind words which His Excellency has just used in alluding to my past services as representative of the Chinese of this Colony. Indeed, His Excellency has been more than a friend to me during the many years I have served on this Council, and I do not know how to thank His Excellency for the great confidence which he has always been pleased to place in me. Owing to advancing age, I now feel that I am not equal to my younger days in the performance of my public duties, and, consequently, I have been obliged to retire and to sever my connection with this Honourable Council. To you, Honourable Members of this Council, I owe my heart-felt thanks for the great kindness and courtesy which you have always shown towards me, and, on this the eve of my retirement, I wish you one all success and prosperity.

New Member.

Mr. Ho Fook took the usual oath of allegiance on assuming his seat on the Council.

Financial.

The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

A sum of \$450 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, other charges, brushwood clearing.

A sum of \$100 in aid of the vote Import and Exports Department, other charges, alteration to New Tai Po Branch Office.

A sum of \$6,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, miscellaneous, (23) miscellaneous works.

A sum of \$194 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, personal emoluments.

A sum of \$7,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (51) compensation and resumptions.

A sum of \$5,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, (45) Roads: (a) Tai Po Road, Widening to 16 feet and improving, bends, etc., between 5th and 9th milestones.

A sum of \$350 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, drainage, (10) training nullahs: (b) Mount Kellet.

The Budget.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Eight million, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars to the Public Service of the year 1918."

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock said:—Sir, I have been asked by my unofficial colleagues on the Council to speak on their behalf on the subject of this Bill. In the first place, we desire to congratulate Your Excellency and the Colony upon the favourable nature of the revenue figures which you have been able to lay before us and to express our satisfaction with the fact that the Government is turning its attention to the compilation of trade statistics. Before dealing with items in this year's Budget, I propose to occupy the attention of the Council for a few minutes by pointing out that there are certain matters, referred to by Unofficial Members, in their Budget speeches, a year ago, which are still unremedied, namely:—

1.—The improvement of the lunatic asylum, which we repeat, is highly discreditable to the Colony. 2.—The malodorous state of the foreshore on Praya East, which tends rapidly to get worse. In connection with this foreshore we would submit two suggestions:—First, that the power of the naval and military authorities to drain into the harbour, unchecked, apparently by any municipal legislation (see section 4 of the Public Health Ordinance 1903) ought to be taken away, and, second, that not only in the interests of those living in and passing along the Praya East, but also in the interests of the health of the boat people themselves, those boat

people ought to be restrained by legislation from digging in the foetid mud on the foreshore of Praya East for shell-fish or other things. 3.—Next, we would suggest that there is still room for improvement in the methods adopted in searching Chinese passengers entering or leaving the Colony, and more particularly in regard to attempts by searches to squeeze money out of such passengers. 4.—Pressing on to the subject of education, we would again emphasise the necessity for the better teaching of English to Chinese boys, and would urge that more attention be paid to English and less to a multitude of other subjects, and that, if possible, two sides to a school be established, one side a commercial side, and the other a University side, for we think that there is too great a tendency to educate Chinese boys as if their ultimate educational destiny must necessarily be the University. 5.—Before passing away from the subjects dealt with in last year's Budget, we would once more urge the Hongkong Government to press upon the Chinese Authorities the necessity for fulfilling their agreement to link up the Kowloon-Canton Railway with the Railway, under construction, from Canton to Hankow. Turning now to the Budget for 1918, our main criticisms are not unreasonably directed to the important Department of Public Works, and we should like to know:—1.—Why no provision has been made for the erection of a screen wall near the southern entrance to the Harbour of Refuge, at Yau-mat-ti? In this connection it will be remembered that, in the typhoon of August of this year, considerable damage was done to boats and piers inside that Harbour of Refuge, by reason of waves rolling in through that entrance. 2.—Why no provision has been made for the erection of a serviceable and eightly roof to the Queen's Statue Wharf? 3.—Why there is no clock on the station tower at Kowloon? 4.—What steps are being taken, and when they are likely to be completed, for linking up Nathan Road, Kowloon, with Connaught Road? 5.—Why the programme for training nullahs, a step which is so valuable for the diminution of malaria, is so much smaller for 1918 than for 1917? 6.—Whether it would not be practicable to provide better classroom accommodation for the boys at Saiyungpun school? 7.—Whether it would not be possible to provide for more effective Police supervision at Yau-mat-ti and in the neighbourhood? 8.—Whether in view of the considerable sum of money to be expended on the new Imports and Exports Office it would not be practicable to have that office erected in a more central position than the proposed site? As a large sum of money is to be expended on this building, it appears to be most desirable that the site selected should be as convenient as possible and easily accessible for the principal mercantile and shipping firms. Before concluding, we should like to add that, in rainy weather, residents frequently experience considerable inconvenience and annoyance from the fact that the public chair-coolies stop at home instead of turning out and attending to the requirements of the public. This is a matter which we commend to the notice of the Police in the hope that some remedy may be found. We presume that the responsible parties are under bond to the Government, and we suggest that the terms of that bond ought to be made wide enough to impose some penalty for the inconvenience complained of.

The Hon. Director of Public Works replied to the points raised by Mr. Pollock that affected his Department, saying that the construction of the screen wall at the harbour of refuge had not been undertaken because they had not had sufficient experience to see if anything of that nature was required. The refuge had been found to be a very effective wave protection, but would never be a wind protection, and vessels taking refuge would have to see that they were reasonably secured. With regard to the Statue Wharf, it would be inexpedient to construct a new roof until a new and improved pier had been erected. That matter had been

under consideration. The linking up of Nathan Road and Connaught Road, at Kowloon, was now in progress, but would only be a temporary road until the whole of the hillside had been excavated for the purpose of helping a reclamation scheme. Nullah training had progressed to an advanced stage and he was not aware of any urgent works in that connection. The question of the classroom accommodation at Saiyungpun School scarcely came within his purview. Having briefly referred to the police station at Yau-mat-ti, the Hon. Mr. Chatham referred to the Imports and Exports Office and stated that in his opinion the site was central enough and remarked that that was the only piece of Crown land available in the Central district of the City.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock asked if the building of a new pier in place of the existing Statue Pier was a project that would be carried out in a reasonable space of time.

The Hon. Director of Public Works replied that it had been before the Government for several years, but was not considered a sufficiently urgent matter to justify the provision of funds just now. The Government thought that the new pier should be a substantial one and of greater dimensions. Owing to the great depth of water there, a heavy expenditure would be involved.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock said that with regard to the Saiyungpun School a report on the Schools few months ago made mention that the classroom accommodation was deficient.

His Excellency the Governor, dealing with the questions raised *seriatim*, said that the Government admitted that the Lunatic Asylum was not all that it should be, but they did not keep European lunatics here permanently. The policy for some years past had been to repatriate them and only Chinese lunatics were kept permanently, and for such he thought the place was quite good. It would be an expensive business to provide a new asylum and he would ask, now the matter had been considered, for it to stand over for the present. With regard to the Praya East foreshore, he was not sure that they could interfere with the draining of the military and naval establishments there, for they had vested interests. Digging in the mud was certainly a nuisance, but not an insanitary and dangerous nuisance. The smell was not injurious to health and the whole thing should be left until the reclamation of the foreshore was undertaken, which he hoped would soon be taken in hand. The searching of Chinese passengers was raised on the last Budget and improvements were effected. He would see what further could be done in the matter. The teaching of English had been dealt with by training Chinese teachers in English at the University. It would take some time before they could judge of the results, but the only alternative was to engage a larger number of English teachers, and if they found the funds, they certainly could not obtain the men. It was a question to which the Government was fully alive, and it would not be lost sight of. They were also exceedingly alive to the linking up of the railway with the Canton-Hankow line and nothing that could be done would be left undone in that connection. The expense of building a new Statue Wharf would be considerable and he thought that hon. members might let the matter stand where it did for the present. The clock at Kowloon was a small matter, but if hon. members pressed, the Government was willing to vote funds next year, and they could not doubt get a clock for about \$450. The report on the Saiyungpun School, which had been referred to, did condemn the site as it was cramped and crowded. The real remedy was to remove the school, but that was an expensive and difficult problem. It was a matter that would come one up of these days, but in the meantime it could not be remedied. He was not aware that any increase of time had been taken place at Yau-mat-ti, but the need for greater police protection there had been urged more than once. He would go into the

matter with the Hon. C.S.P. He did not think that the site of the Imports and Exports Office could be moved. It was necessary that it should be close to the Harbour Office and it was particularly well situated to deal with the large junk traffic and it was not far removed from the principal European shipping firms. With regard to the chair coolies in wet weather, he thought that was a difficult problem. Even in London before the war, the Police authorities found it practically impossible to keep drivers on the cab stands in very wet weather. One remedy would be to increase chair coolie shelters. It was a matter on which he would consult with the Hon. C.S.P. In conclusion he congratulated the Hon. Mr. Pollock on his lucid and clear statement of criticism.

Mr. Pollock said it was thought undesirable that not only should the sand be dug on the Praya East but that people should eat the shell fish found there.

His Excellency:—Some of them seem to thrive on it.—(Laughter).

After further conversation between His Excellency and Mr. Pollock on this question, His Excellency said that enquiries would be made about the matter from a sanitary point of view to see if medical records could show that the eating of the shell fish was a prejudice to public health. Without further discussion the Bill was read a second time, passed through the Committee stage without alteration and was read a third time and passed.

FOR "OUR DAY" FUNDS

Special Performance by the "Camco."

It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that the popular "Camco" are to give a special performance at the Victoria Theatre on Monday, the 29th instant, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, the General Officer Commanding and the Commodore. The whole of the net proceeds are to be given to the "Our Day" Fund. It is hoped, and with good reason, to get a bumper house, for not only are the "Camco" clever and merry entertainers, but the cause is a good one. The whole of the pit has, we understand, been reserved by a few gentlemen for soldiers and sailors. Booking opens at Messrs. Moutrie's tomorrow morning.

SEVEN WEEKS IN LIFEBOAT.

Japanese Sailors Terrible Privations.

A lifeboat containing Capt. Haruhiko Shiga and sixteen of the crew of the wrecked Japanese steamer Kotokura recently arrived at Ikeda Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands.

The vessel was wrecked on July 27 in Alaskan waters, and during all the intervening weeks the lifeboat was at sea making for this coast.

The boat was well provisioned, but the last stages of the trip left the Japanese sailors in a terrible condition of privation. The entire party will reach Vancouver next week to take a steamer back to Japan.

Wireless reports at the time the Kotokura was wrecked said the crew had left the steamer in a lifeboat, and from that time until their arrival on the coast no word had been heard of them. There was no loss of life in the wreck.

American Mails.

There appears to be a very heavy delay in the transportation of American mails between Japan and Tientsin, says the P. & T. Times. Frequently we receive Japanese papers containing extracts from American newspapers, several days before the American newspapers arrive. Is it possible the American mail for Tientsin is sent to Shanghai to be sorted instead of being sent direct from Yokohama?

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shanghai Share Market.

Messrs A. L. Anderson and Co., in their weekly share circular, dated Shanghai, October 13 state:—We are pleased to be able to report a brighter outlook in the local share market, where business has during the week been brisker than for some considerable time previous. The steady fall in exchange has directed a good deal of attention towards rubbers where prices are in nearly every instance higher than a week ago, and the same may be said of the debenture market. The high price and the smallness of the crop of American cotton coupled with high freight rates and comparatively high exchange are all in favour of the local cotton mills and were money easier and the disappointment of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company's last accounts forgotten, much higher prices for these mill-shares would be given. Among general securities a small enquiry exists but the drop in exchange rates has caused the withdrawal of a number of selling orders.

To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 3/10 1/2; the Dollar rate being 72.525. Company Shares:—Mee's, etc.—Mercantile Bank: An interim dividend at the rate of 12 percent per annum less tax has been announced as payable in respect of the working for the half year ended 30th June last. North China Insurance: The Directors announce a final dividend at the rate of 15 percent at exchange 4/0 1/2 (equal to Tels 3.70). Jays Consolidated: A second interim dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share will be paid on 25th instant. Sanyo Dairi: Profit for the past year's working is announced as Tls. 49,546.82 of which Tls. 20,000 has already been distributed, the balance together with the sum of Tls. 16,255.38 amounts to Tls. 45,802.20 which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—Final dividend of Tls. 0.50, making Tls. 1.00 for the year, Tls. 20,000; write off various accounts, Tls. 11,650.27; carry forward Tls. 14,151.93. The meeting will be held on 25th instant.

British Iron Trade After the War.

In the Middlesbrough Monthly Circular of Industry, Commerce and Shipping, recently it was stated:—The British iron and steel has been expanded enormously since the war began in order to meet the minimum requirements of the Government. It is fair to demand that it should never again be allowed to fall into a condition positively dangerous to our national security. There are irrefragable figures to show that, in the periods when the German steel trade was not buttressed by Government subsidies and export rebates, the British steel trade was well able to hold its own in world competition. The moral is obvious. And so it is with numerous other industries, chief among them, perhaps, being the manufacture of dyestuffs which is all essential to our great woollen and textile trades. While we, in Britain, are still discussing our policy after the war, the Germans are proceeding from discussion to action. Already there is a bill before a committee of the Reichstag to subsidise the German shipping industry to the tune of 75,000,000. What will British Government have to say to that? The British shipping industry wants no doles and no Government interference, but it will have a right at least to demand that its subsidised German competitors shall not enjoy equal rights with British shipping in our ports throughout the world. The Germans are getting very nervous about the future of their trade and the burden of every "peace" speech is, "There must be no economic discrimination against us as a result of the war." The Allies may or may not consider penal measures against German commerce to be desirable. As to that, it is unnecessary here to offer any opinion. But the necessity of providing against a recurrence of unfair German competition is another question altogether; and it is to be hoped that the business interests of this country will not allow the Government to lose sight of it.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Consecrated Life.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service."—Rom. 12/1.

The contents of this well-known verse arrange themselves very naturally as a chain of thought:—1. An entreaty based on gratitude. 2. The gratitude leading to consecration. 3. The consecration involving sacrifice. 4. The sacrifice regarded as reasonable.

1. "I beseech you..." by the mercies of God. The loving entreaty appealing to gratitude is the fitting tone between Christians, who are not ruled by outward "shall" and "shall not" but inwardly guided by the constraining love of Christ. People are rather fond of claiming that they "may be led but will not be driven." Especially mothers will tell you that about their sons, as if it made them different from other people's sons, though we are about all alike in the subject. I have seen more than one or two catastrophes along that line too, but that is by the way. We had all rather be led than driven, and God would always rather lead than drive us. Only we will not always let Him, so there has to be said to us this proverb: "A whip for the horse, a bridle for the ass, and a rod for the fool's back." Well, the gospel meets us on this ground of leading rather than compelling. Not that it gives in to our mere prickly self-will, which is often about all people mean by being led and not driven, demanding that they shall be coaxed and smoothed and flattered into doing anything whatever except what they happen to have a mind to. But Christ's work with our perverse hearts is to enlarge His grace in them and reduce the perverseness of them, till by and by we are moved—be it leading or be it driving—from within, along the line of His holy will. A heart which is sensible of the mercies of God in Christ is one which cannot continue to resist the loving entreaty in His name. If that be compulsion, it is the compulsion of love, the service which is not servitude but perfect freedom.

2. "I beseech you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God." This implies, of course, the consecration of the whole nature, the body being but the organ of the soul. Still, in its primary and literal demand for the consecration of the body, this Christian requirement marked a revolution as compared with pagan conceptions and practices. No one acquainted with the state of pagan society even in the classic era is surprised at the repeated Apostolic exhortations as to the sanctity of the body. Sins of the flesh were rampant, and held their own, as they very well can, side by side with the cultivation of letters, art and music. But there is one thing by whose side physical excesses cannot maintain a place—the incarnation of the eternal Word, become flesh and dwelling among us. In that light the human frame becomes sacred. To the Christian, sin against the body is much more than just unwise and unmanly indulgence. It is defilement of the temple of the Spirit of God. There is nothing particularly Christian in warning us that the physical wages of sin is death. The athletic trainer can preach that with as much authority as the gospel teacher. It is common knowledge that if men would excel in anything requiring strength and staying power they must be "temperate in all things." It needs no Apostle to show us that there is no surer way of reducing the mind to drivel and the body to palsy than yielding to the solicitations of the flesh. But here is the new conception—that sin of the flesh is direct offence against the Lord, an insult to the human nature which He honoured by taking it upon Him, a crime against the mortal frame which is yet to be exchanged for a "spiritual body," incorruptible, indestructible, fashioned like unto the resurrected body of Christ. Along with this goes a new motive, gratitude for a mercy hitherto unknown, in delivering from a degradation hitherto unrelieved, and pointing to a destiny hitherto unconceived. Now, it is true that much of the grossness of ancient pagan society has been, to an extent, outgrown by the modern world. Our moral standards have advanced, though the world is engaged at this moment in a life-or-death struggle to retain some of the ground that has been gained. But every man or woman who knows the world knows very well that the grace of Christ has still a stiff struggle against sins of the flesh, and that, for all our refinement, the Christian appeal for the consecration of the body is by no means out-of-date. And that appeal is made not simply on grounds of self-interest and self-respect, cogent as these are, but to the gratitude of Christian hearts, that we surrender freely the powers which God desires for His own high uses, so that our "whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." He that hath ears, let him hear.

3. The consecration involving sacrifice. "That ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God." There remained now no more sacrifice for sin, but there did, and does, remain the sacrifice of thanksgiving, to be made, not dead animal offering upon an altar, but by the willingly surrendered lives of Christians. A well recognised principle, from which we can illustrate Christian living so far forth, is that success in any pursuit demands self-control, abstinence, devotion. The Christian life also calls for sacrifice, if the consecration is to be more than a pious fiction. Devotion can be freely given to business, to study, to social ambition—what not? It is wanted supremely for the cause of Christ, and we should get more of it if we had not all been so busy for some time past with one second reducing religion to the commonplace, and presenting Christianity just as a phase of common sense. Our comfortable, popular moderation provides no motive for sacrifice, no atmosphere of grace to it. We have fashioned for ourselves a spiritual world without a firmament or a deep sea, to say nothing of an infinite beyond. The one piece of old-world folly of which this century is incapable is the projection of a tower of Babel; we have nothing to adventure on enterprises whose top is meant to reach "toward heaven." And where there is no aspiration there will be no sacrifice. If our conception of God's mercies does not rise above the notion of a vague benevolence, and our Christian profession correspondingly drops pretty much to the level of current morality, we need not look for sacrificial consecration. But if we have any adequate conception of the Father's love for the world in Christ, and have felt that love manifested to ourselves, we shall gladly yield ourselves a "living sacrifice," as I count it a "reasonable service."

4. That phrase suggests the final link in our chain—the sacrifice regarded as reasonable. "Rational," the word appears to mean in the first instance, contrasting with the superstition of heathen worship, and also indicating the voluntary nature of the Christian offering, given with a consenting mind, and unlike that of animal victims slain on altars. But the ordinary use of the word "reasonable" is in keeping with the whole spirit of the passage here, as with the Lord's requirements always. This chapter gives the everyday practical conclusion following from all the sublime ideas which have been the theme of the apostle—justification by faith, the abounding of grace more than sin, the working of all things for good to them that love God, the impossibility of their being separated from His love. In the light of these transcendent mercies the call for consecration becomes pre-eminently reasonable. The utmost that can be asked, so far from being out of proportion, seems a small thing. That is when the great sacrifice, as they appear to be, are usually seen natural and simple, to those who make them. As a rule there is much more grudging over the little sacrifices than the large

GREEK KING'S DESIRE TO WED.

Objections Made for Reasons of State.

Athens, Sunday, September 16.—The prospect of a matrimonial alliance for King Alexander are being widely discussed, and have become an affair of state.

Since he ascended the throne and Greece joined the Entente, the view has been held that the marriage of the young King with a princess of one of the Entente countries would be more in the interests of Greece than a private alliance. King Alexander has made it known, however, that he did not approve this view, his desire being to marry a young Greek woman of high character, the daughter of a court official.

This desire is arousing objections, for reasons of state, while the alliance proposed for such reasons is encountering the personal objection of the King. The issue thus remains open, as to whether the decision will conform with what are considered the state's interests or with the private inclinations of the monarch.

Holland's War Expenditure.

London, September 8.—A dispatch from The Hague to Reuters, Limited, states that official figures show that Holland's total expenditure in connection with the war up to August 1 last approximated 79,100,000 guilder.

over, the heavier the cross the more cheerful it is borne, and the bearer will not have you call it a cross at all. Many years ago two fellow-students of mine volunteered in the most unostentatious way to fill a couple of rather taxing vacancies in the mission field. They were the best men of their year, and what are called careers were opening to them on the home ministry. No small interest was aroused, and of course a certain amount of criticism, as to the "sacrifices" these promising young men were making. A great congregation gathered at the ordination service to hear the address from our Principal, a man of God, deep in the secret of the Lord. This was the text, and it was heard with some surprise, "Your reasonable service." The address was on the theme, and was a lesson to many. Not long ago a fellow-passenger at sea was discussing, in a very kindly manner, the lot of our missionaries as we know them here, we who do know them, not listen to street corner chatter about them. It was all the tone of pity, for their strained means, their dearth of social opportunity, the long years of labour, and the exigent pension at the close, pity enhanced by the evident fact that in other ways of life they could make themselves so comfortable. My reply was scarcely indignant but I own it was a little warm. In effect it was "keep your pity for those who need it, those who are getting out of life all that the plighted servants of the cross do not get out of it, those who are foolishly envied because they seemed to have all that heart can wish—easy life, flowing success, prospect of opulent retirement."

"Daughters of Jerusalem," said the Lord Himself on the via dolorosa, "weep not for Me, but for yourselves and for your children." No, if you make any sacrifice for the gospel's sake you will not go about pitying yourself or looking around for sympathy. You will know that your utmost is a reasonable service, which is its own reward and is abundantly recognised if so be the Master find it not unacceptable.

And if you want the grudge and the grind taken out of your Christian life—if you have even been in it—do not think that can be done by taking the sacrifice out of it. Put more sacrifice into it, in the spirit which the Lord's Apostle counted upon in his fellow-Christians when he wrote, "I beseech you, by the mercies of God that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$670

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$320

North Chinas b. \$115

Unions sa. \$805

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$305

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$131

H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$724

Steamboats b. & sa. \$1744

Indos (Def.) b. \$1184

Indos (Pref.) b. \$324

Shells n. 1076

Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$85

Malabons b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/-

Langkats b. \$14

Raubas s. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$85

Kowloon Docks s. \$119

Shai Docks s. \$80

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$89

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$88

H'phreys Est. b. \$5.75

K'loon Lands b. \$80

Shai Lands s. \$74

West Points n. \$85

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. \$155

Kung Yiks b. \$151

Shai Cottons b. \$114

Yangtzepeos b. \$54

Oriental b. \$364

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$64

China Light & P. b. \$1.10

Providents b. \$74

Dairy Farms sa. & b. x. d. \$214

Green Islands sa. \$7.50

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149

Ropes b. \$30

Steel Foundries b. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$6.60

Trams, Peak, new s. \$84

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$18

Watsons b. \$4

Wm. Powells s. \$9.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY OCTOBER 23, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/73 1/2

Demand 2/73 1/2

30 d/s 2/8

60 d/s 2/8 1/4

4 m/s 2/8 1/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 112 1/2

T/T Japan 122 1/2

T/T India Nom.

T/T San Francisco & New York 63

T/T Java 147 1/2

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 3.66

Demand, Paris 3.66 1/2

4 m/s, L/C 2/8 3/4

4 m/s, D/P 2/9

6 m/s, L/C 2/9 1/4

30 d/s, Sydney & Melbourne 2/9 1/4

30 d/s, San Francisco & New York 64 1/4

4 m/s, Marks Nom.

4 m/s, France 3.81

6 m/s, France 3.86

Demand, Germany 63 1/2

Demand, New York 63 1/2

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta 125

Demand, Manila 125

Demand, Singapore 112 1/2

On Haiphong 4 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 4 1/2 prem.

On Bangkok 5.84

8.50 reign 7.45 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 45.20

Bar Silver, per oz. 42 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 10 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 5 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 2 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/2 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/4 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/8 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/16 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/32 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/64 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/128 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/256 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/512 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/1024 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/2048 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/4096 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/8192 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/16384 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/32768 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/65536 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/131072 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/262144 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/524288 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/1048576 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/2097152 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/4194304 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/8388608 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/16777216 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/33554432 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/67108864 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/134217728 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/268435456 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/536870912 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/1073741824 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/2147483648 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/4294967296 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/8589934592 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/17179869184 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/34359738368 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/68719476736 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/137438953472 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/274877906944 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/549755813888 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/1099511627776 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/2199023255552 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/4398046511104 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/8796093022208 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 1/17592186044416 cts. piece 3 1/2 dis.

THE LEADER

In
Turkish
Cigarettes



In
Turkish
Cigarettes

FROM ALL TOBACCO STORES.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

MAKING SIEGE BOY.

Death of Officer who Murdered
a War Correspondent.

From Broadmoor criminal lunatic asylum is reported the death of Lieut. Kenneth Marchion, who, before his conviction for court-martial of the murder of Mr. E. G. Parlow, the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at Malak, during the famous siege, held a commission in the Royal Artillery. The two men were on apparently friendly terms, and in November, 1916, dined together. Mr. Parlow, acting as host to the young officer. After dinner they were proceeding to Colonel Baden-Powell's headquarters, and a quarrel developed. The lieutenant shot Mr. Parlow dead.

A court-martial held in the besieged town found Lieutenant Marchion guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to death. There having been traces of eccentricity in his previous behaviour, Lord Roberts subsequently relieved him, the sentence being reduced to penal servitude for life. In 1912 he developed undoubted insanity, and was removed to Broadmoor. Mr. Parlow left a young widow and one child.

Siamese for the Front.

A large number of applications have already been made at the Cadet School, Bangkok, by Siamese volunteering to go to Europe in the expeditionary force. The force will be equipped as a Flying Corps with aviators, motor mechanics, and medical staff, complete.

NOTICE.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

NOTICES.

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of
Liquors and Refreshments at
the Terminal Stations at TAI
SHA TAU and Kowloon and on all
trains on the above Railway.

It is hereby notified that sealed
Tenders which should be clearly
marked "Tender for the sale of
Refreshments and Liquors on
the Canton Kowloon Railway" will
be received at the Head
Office of the British Section at
Kowloon, and at the Office of the
Managing Director at TAI SHA
TAU until noon of SATURDAY
November 3rd.

Forms of Tender and full particu-
lars may be obtained at the
Head Office at the British Section
at Kowloon or of the Head
Office of the Chinese Section at
TAI SHA TAU.

The Railway does not bind
itself to accept the highest or any
tender.

E. P. WINSLOW,

Manager,
British Section.

WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section.
20th October, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Trained Massageur.
Two years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF REFERRED.
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the
rate of postage on letters from Hongkong
to Fathian, Chan Chuan, and Whampoa
will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction
thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold; All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
watches and silver watch cases; Jewe-
lry of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (ex-
cept in respect of parcels for military and
naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs Minister that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.
and 3 p.m.
Shatouk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au Tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Santia and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 4 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Amoy and Swatow.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shanghai.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH, P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;
1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;
9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Koi.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kanchuck.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

Porto Rico's Sugar Output.

San Juan, Porto Rico, August
31.—Porto Rico produced 602,338
short tons of sugar in the season
which ended this month, accord-
ing to the final figures of Mr. J.
Raiz Soler, secretary of the Porto
Rico Sugar Producers' Association.
This is the first time that the
production of the island has
exceeded the 500,000-ton mark.
It is an increase of 19,301
tons over the 1916 crop, which
in turn was in excess of all
previous years. But little
sugar remains in the island
for export, approximately 450,000
tons having been shipped to the
refineries in the United States.
There has been a marked increase
in the consumption of local white
sugars, owing to the high prices
of refined sugar, so that the
consumption demands for the
island are greater than ever
before. Of the sugars still held
it is believed that only a few
additional tons will be exported.
Crop conditions for the coming
year are considered excellent,
and it is expected that the next
harvest will result in as large a
production as that of this year.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 23d. 11h. 45m.—No returns
from Japanese stations. Pressure changes
are everywhere small; the anticyclone
has moved eastwards to N. Japan, and
the low pressure area remains in the
China Sea.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the
China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 77.51 inches
against an average of 73.57 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds; strong.
South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

October 23, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vietnam	5a	30.30	55			20	
Namur	5a						
Hakodate	5a						
Yokohama	5a						
Kobe	5a						
Nagasaki	5a						
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